

by Robin Darling

The newly-formed Students for Social Information Services is now operating as the first contraceptive information service on campus. Members of the independent organization have placed notices of its services beside each dorm phone, with phone numbers where students may obtain that information. The organization has also received permission from Assistant Chancellor Michael Houston to distribute the McGill handbook on birth control from door-to-door in the dormitories.

According to president Trish Ferrand, SIS is now "exploring the possibilities for a contraceptive clinic." Members will make an investigation of attitudes in the community to such a clinic, and will try to find resources locally such as doctors and equipment.

Should the clinic be successfully established on campus, counseling will probably not be included, Ferrand said. "After all, peoples sense of morality is non-negotiable—but a girl's needs are."

Stating that, although he had "not been approached" by SIS representatives specifically about a contraceptive clinic, Houston told the BULLET that he thought there "might possibly be an interest or a need" on campus for an abortion-contraception information center.

He tentatively ruled out the possibility of operating a contraceptive dispensary through the infirmary. "Last year," he said, "a Senate committee was interested in this sort of thing. So they had a meeting, which I set up with college physicians, and they said no."

Houston emphasized that the infirmary's basic function was as a diagnostic and emergency service, "the more or less routine services." College physicians, he said, as in the case of tranquilizers, diet pills, and insulin, are unwilling to dispense contraceptives to a student without knowing her complete medical history. The infirmary does

not have equipment for the necessary blood tests and pelvic examinations, according to Houston, "but if (a student) wants to go to a private doctor in town—that's fine."

"There is an abysmal ignorance" concerning contraceptives, he stated, "not just in young people, but people of all ages . . . there may well be a legitimate need for such a thing here."

However, he indicated that there "might be some legal implications in a campus abortion service . . . but if Charlottesville has it there must be some precedent for it." Concerning the establishment of a college birth control service, the attitude of the administration "might be colored by how the (state) government feels about it."

Although she emphasized that her primary responsibility was dealing with residential life on campus, Dean of Students Mildred Droste told the BULLET that she was in favor of some sort of information and dispensing service to serve MWC students. "Wherever you have women, you have problems like this . . . we have got to come to grips with it sooner or later."

Droste also felt that there might be some legal problems and some parental reaction if a clinic or an abortion referral service were set up on campus. Although she said that she had occasionally referred students with emotional problems to the testing center here, she emphasized that "we can't preach to people—it doesn't do any good; they'll do it anyway."

Asked if SIS would seek membership in the Inter-Club Association, Ferrand said that "right now, we plan to remain independent. But we will have a program at freshman orientation similar to the 'Contraception, Abortion, and You' program in ACL Ballroom. We'll also distribute the 'Birth Control Handbook' published by McGill university." She stated that SIS has received a substantial amount of contributions and will continue to operate as an information center until it can expand its services.

## SIS begins dispensing of contraception information

# THE BULLET

p.o. box 1115, college station, fredericksburg, va.

## Majority opts for liberal dorm plan

According to the MWC Office of Admissions, the majority of students who submitted the parental permission form concerning dorm visitation have elected the most liberal policy. Out of some 900 students, 590 chose the regulations permitting dorm visitation all week from 11 a.m. to closing hour. The 11 a.m. to closing hour Friday, Saturday, and Sunday policy was chosen by 298 students; while 27 students chose to have open house only between the hours of 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturday and Sunday. Incoming Freshmen will also live under this least-liberal plan.

The Admissions office stated that these tabulations are not final but do indicate a trend favoring the liberal policy.

## You are what you eat

# Control of chemicals in food found to be lax

NEW YORK—If you are eating your lunch while reading this, stop a minute and look at what's on your fork. Do you know what's really in that tasty morsel? Lots of vitamins, maybe, or minerals or maybe proteins?

Probably not.

In fact, unless you are reading this deep in the North Woods, the number of nutrients in that tidbit probably are far outnumbered by added chemicals.

The Federal Drug Administration (FDA) has little control over the chemicals in your food. Ralph Naders Study Group Report on the FDA by James S. Turner, points out that even if the FDA were highly efficient, well staffed and independent of industry pressures (all of which it is not, as Turner's report emphasizes), the job of policing America's food is beyond comprehension.

Perhaps we can begin to understand the enormity of the problem by just looking at one category of chemicals—pesticide residues:

First of all, there are plenty of pesticides to keep the FDA's checkers jumping. The Department of Agriculture register files show more than 45,000 individual pesticide product formulations made of 900 pesticide chemicals.

To further reassure you, the Turner Report notes that between July 1, 1963 and June 30, 1966, only 0.7 per cent of the 25,000,000 shipments of produce entering interstate commerce were inspected; and

by the FDA's own statistics, during this three year period, at least 75,000 interstate shipments had residues in excess of tolerances but went undetected.

The extent of this "excess of tolerances" was graphically shown at Senate Sub-committee Hearings in 1969, when the United Farm Workers Union, led by Cesar Chavez, presented a laboratory report of a sample of grapes taken from a Washington, D.C. grocery store. The report showed residues of Aldrin (a chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticide) at 180 times the human tolerance level.

Remember, this is just for one of the types of chemicals in our food. The inspections and controls on the thousands of others are just as lax.

The food industry is big business, in fact it is the largest retail industry in America, with sales last year of \$125 billion. And they spent a whopping 18 per cent of that (\$22 billion) on advertising to convince us that their over-processed, non-nutritious, chemical-loaded product is not only attractive and tasty, but nutritious and health-building as well.

But don't forget the chemical industry. After all, they sell the pesticides and herbicides and the preservatives and texturizers and flavor-increasers ad infinitum, to the tune of additional billions yearly (pesticide sales alone totaled over \$2 billion last year).

The industry-FDA policy is to go ahead and use anything until it is proven safe.

Just by setting "tolerance levels" the FDA is admitting these substances are harmful. But their reasoning is that you are only ingesting minute amounts of these substances and such low levels probably won't hurt you. This theory is frightening because it ignores the real danger of cumulative effects over a long period of time. A large proportion of these thousands of additives are stored in the body—different substances have affinities for different organs and tissues, with potentially disastrous results over a period of time.

For example, suppose 10 units or more of a substance was known to cause cancer, but for economic reasons the industry desires to use it in food. The FDA might set a "tolerance level" of 0.01 units as allowable since it is a thousand times less than the carcinogenic dosage, but if it appears in a wide variety of food items, and several of these are eaten each day, it doesn't take a math major to realize that within a few months the critical ten units would accumulate.

In light of this, the real tragedy is the FDA's actual method of determining tolerance level, which is 50 per cent of the amount that produces an observable effect on animals in laboratory tests.

A report issued in 1969 by the joint legislative committee on public health, chaired by State Senator Norman F. Lent, cited a 1968 study of persons

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# FORUM

## editorial

### A point in question

A few weeks ago members of the student Senate passed, with one dissenting vote, a resolution to look into the possibility of remuneration of senators by awarding them with one quality point.

This move is especially interesting in light of recent Senate activities, which have become negligible. For over a month now, the weekly Senate meetings have been chiefly characterized by a marked lack of attendance by those same senators who believe they should be given a quality point for all their time and effort. The presence of a quorum at the beginning of each meeting is becoming rare; in fact, when the new legislative chairman arrived to conduct her first Senate meeting last month she did not even find a quorum there to hear her opening address.

It seems that the indifference which used to be directed toward S.A. by constituents has now spread to the senators themselves. Perhaps it is because the end of the year is approaching; or perhaps it is because senators just don't care about such boring matters as the Bateman Resolution or contraception clinics; or perhaps constituents just don't care about being represented anymore. If these things are true, then perhaps the Senate should disband for the year instead of carrying on the pretense of holding meetings which are spent in rounding up a quorum and which are a waste of everybody's time.

If senators want a quality point, then let them achieve some quality first. At a school where students seem to place so much value on honesty, it is astonishing that senators could possibly have considered apportioning themselves such an undeserved reward.

J.T.

# crossfire

by Paddy Link

Not everyone is interested in working for the Student Association. It is blatant idealism to believe that every member of this campus wants to have an active role. Nor should it be expected. Elections are a vote of confidence in those individuals who are to actively work for the general mass. Noting the low voter turnout in this year's elections, noting that voting machines were to be an added incentive to get the vote out—a quixotic idea that obviously failed—it should be evident that something is not right.

There is no reason to harp on apathy. That word no longer has meaning. It has tread down the path of catch-allisms. Nor should this carefully developed pile of muddy words be slung directly in the face of the student body.

The newly-elected Student Association members want to emphasize the power the Senate could have. The real power on this campus could be the body or senators. Since its conception and birth, the Senate has lost momentum. The last three Senate meetings have been studies in absurdity. There has not been a voluntary quorum.

Senators are dispatched to the telephones to call someone they know who is not there. About a half hour to 45 minutes later, the meeting can come to order. Again, something is not right.

Who can say what is wrong? Well, it is the end of the year, and it is Spring, and there are no pressing issues to champion. This is no season for heroes or heroines.

Next year is another season of elections, Senate meetings, etc. Not everyone need run for the Senate. But it takes little effort to support it.

There is still a lot of change and revamping needed. Taking the attitude that all suggestions a senator takes from his or her constituents to the Senate are futile will not accomplish anything. Neither will being so idealistic as to think that all will be achieved by thinking about it.

But if the senators feel that their voice is not needed, and since the senators are supposed to be representatives of the student body, perhaps the Student Association should dissolve. But perhaps this would be cutting off the nose in spite of the face. The next change of seasons will tell.

## reach out

### What students need: practicality, not banality

by philo funk

This year's college graduates are leaving their alma maters to join the ranks of the unemployed in unprecedented volume. The frustrated aspirations of 1971 graduates may be due to an inherent incongruity between what the student views as his academic goals and the routes to attainment of these goals as offered by his educational institution.

Most institutions of higher learning serve to transmit the values and advances of previous generations to the current generation. So that the student may cope more effectively with the world around him, he is educated to follow the "proven" route or the "best" way. It is hoped that his university experience will aid him in avoiding the trial-and-error actions of the unlearned and will allow him to skip over the blunderings and mistaken judgements of the unsophisticated. What the university fails to realize is that, in such a setting, a student is not acculturated into society but is rather isolated from it. As he stands in his graduation cap and gown he faces two liabilities. He is not only a relatively ignorant apprentice in his hoped-for occupational field, but he is also a novice to life. His communal experiences have been limited to the sharing of a dormitory hall with robotized versions of himself. He has been asked only to pass courses and to get his degree, while his potential creative or leadership forces remain stagnant or are ignored out of existence. He has been educated to respect facts and formulae, but is helpless in a situation where he must develop his own tools of thought.

If the human product of four years of education are incompetent in the non-academic world, it is because they are ill-constructed. The resistance of most colleges and universities to respond to students' demands for curriculum "relevance" and the changing concept of education has led to the establishment of "experimental colleges." Work-study programs, broad curricula, and student involvement and essential features of the "experimental college" and offer some viable solutions to the dilemma of pursuing individual growth in a large university.

Although the "experimental college" works to integrate academia with other levels of society, attendance at such a school is essentially an intellectual experience. New College at Hofstra University explains its goal in the bulletin as a school designed "to liberate the student from unexamined patterns of

thought," and to provide him with "meaningful experiences and discoveries." An interdisciplinary program at Stephens College in Missouri allows a student to obtain a bachelor of arts degree without majors or minors. Thus a student there may satisfy his own personal academic goals by taking any combination of classes he chooses, and by electing both specialized and more common seminars.

An integral, but often omitted part of a liberal arts education is the inclusion of practical work in the field of one's major. Alternating periods of work and study provide more than just vocational training for the student. By allowing him to explore his powers of observation and creativity, and by exposing him to a class of people who rely on method rather than facts, the work-study program is probably the most effective apprenticeship program on the college level. The first year or two at Northeastern University in Boston is spent in study; the following three or four are spent in a cooperative program which allows the student to try a variety of job experiences. After the completion of his cooperative program, the student is awarded a five-year cooperative bachelors degree. Bard College in New York allows the student to choose between independent research, an original project, or a work experience, but it must be completed before graduation. If the student chooses to work (he may volunteer or he may actually receive a salary) he and his employer must each report orally and submit a written analysis of the field work. Many other "experimental colleges," although not requiring field work, will allow students to receive credit for their off-campus job experience. The work-study program has been so well received by students and administrators that it is now part of the curriculum of 13 percent of American colleges and universities.

"Experimental colleges" provide an alternative for the high school graduate who doesn't wish to scan the classified ads after four years of education. Even the more traditionally structured colleges and universities could use the experimental school as a model by incorporating some aspects of the innovative approach in their own structure. Without drastic revamping or even great expense to the school, the work-study program seems especially applicable to all educational institutions.

## THE BULLET

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# Interview with Margaret Mead

(Editor's note: the following material was drawn from two interviews with Dr. Margaret Mead during her visit to MWC. Questioners included BULLET STAFF MEMBERS Robin Darling and Jane Touzalin. FREE LANCE-STAR reporter Linda Stevens, and other students or members of the faculty present at various times.)

Now that you've been here for a while, what do you think of Mary Washington College?

MEAD: Do you mean the trees or the people? I think it's quite lively. This is quite a lively campus for a girls' college; and it seems to me there's a larger percentage of lively students here. I haven't heard as many people complaining that nobody cares about anything as I do at most places.

photo courtesy FREE LANCE-STAR



What do you think of the calibre of the questions that people have asked you? Have they been basically the same from group to group?

MEAD: Well yesterday afternoon we had sort of a Charles Reich session. It probably came from one group of people, you know, one class maybe, or one professor, maybe one class who all read the book. I don't know.

Yesterday afternoon I thought the students—there was some form of dissidence. Either they didn't like what I was saying, or they didn't like what the people who were talking were saying. There were an awful lot of people sitting there looking sour. Now that hasn't been true since. It wasn't true in the big group last night and it wasn't true in the question-and-answer session after the big group, and it wasn't true this morning. But yesterday there were a lot of people who had the same expression on their faces that you'd find 10 years ago when the head of the dormitory was sitting in on the meeting. That was the thing that I kept remembering—Greensboro 10 years ago, for instance. But there wasn't an honest word said by anybody the whole time when the colleges were still these mammoth sewers of hypocrisy. Now a lot of that's changed since. But there was some of that same look on their faces—now I don't know what that look was about.

Perhaps your address last night changed some of their attitudes.

MEAD: Some of them were very ready to misinterpret what I said. Somebody started the rumor yesterday afternoon that I'd said that women were baby-oriented—all women were baby-oriented. There was a little women's lib around. But the difference between yesterday afternoon and the other sessions was not explainable. The people who looked sour weren't talking.

Well, I think a lot of it was—one girl said it—you

might use the word "fear." Being the first session it was almost a kind of mutual feeling out; or actually more of a feeling out on their part since you're much more at home with these kinds of situations than they were. And that might be part of it. So it ended up where, as usual, some of the faculty will do the talking, which is unfortunate.

MEAD: They just don't learn to keep still. In some places I specify absolutely that I'll be admitting the students and no faculty. They just have to learn to shut up.

Do you like to do this sort of thing?

MEAD: Yeah; if I didn't I wouldn't do it. I have really reached the stage in life where I don't have to do things I don't want to do. Except sometimes I have to be president of things I don't want to be president of. Because sometimes there's too much rivalry among several men; then the great solution is to make me president. But I daresay that's a proper use for a senior female citizen.

What do you think about the Berrigan case?

MEAD: Well I think it's a sheer case of an informer who takes discussion as a plan for action. And we're very used to that. Of course they talked about all those things; everybody talks about them. If you are interested in political action—and there are a variety of different kinds of action—you talk about hijacking planes or you talk about the French-Canadian nationalists capturing their prisoners, you talk about bombing the computer at Wisconsin, you discuss the advantages and disadvantages of such methods. The Berrigans were completely committed to non-violent behavior, there isn't the slightest example of their being in any way not committed to it; but the informer they put in undoubtedly sat there and listened to them discuss these things. And the government has just made a fool of itself. There was a very interesting article in the New York TIMES that pointed out—somebody advances a law

getting so out of hand that it can't even regulate itself anymore?

MEAD: As I say all secret service founder on their own points. They cease to be able to tell the difference. One of the easiest people in the world to interview and get things out of is an FBI agent. Nobody ever taught them, you know, how to be interviewed. And they solemnly believe all sorts of stuff that they're taught; and I think they're living very much on a fully-deserved reputation from World War II. It's still absolutely astonishing that there was no German sabotage in World War II. That was one of the curious, significant things there was in World War I; we were far easier to sabotage in World War II, you would have thought. And the FBI really did a magnificent job. They're rather like the AMA: it's living on the fact that it cleaned up medical schools 50 years ago, when the thing that was necessary was to close medical schools. So it got its whole reputation nobly closing bad medical schools. And it's never been willing to turn around and say, "Now what we need are new ones." So you have an organization that gets its whole reputation from one period of good performance, and then lives on it.

How do you feel about the Angela Davis case?

MEAD: The over-emphasis on it, of course, is fantastic. And the original persecution of Angela Davis was ridiculous. If they'd let her alone quietly teaching philosophy she would have been using her capacities and her education constructively; so the harassment of Angela Davis goes way back to UCLA.

I was interested last night in your comments about the "golden ghettos" because it really hits home with me; I'm currently working on a project about nursing homes, and what it's like to be old and have to live in a nursing home.

MEAD: Old age is when the only thing you can do for your children is to pretend you're happy when

photo courtesy FREE LANCE-STAR



that you can always count on your opposition to make one big gaffe. The Berrigans were comfortably in jail. And they were out of the running in a sense; they couldn't do very much in jail. If the government had left them in jail they would have had very little effect instead of framing up a case on them. Now who is deluded and who is doing the framing, I don't know. All secret services fool themselves, sooner or later.

Do you agree with the philosophy that the FBI is

you aren't—that's what we've reduced old age to. There was a period, you know, when people were nomadic and had no transportation and walked from one spot to another where they hoped to find food; in some cases they had to leave the old people behind. They can't carry them; although they'll make a tremendous effort sometimes to carry the sick and the old, but after a certain point if they're starving themselves they haven't the strength to. And so they may have to abandon them. Among people like

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# Margaret Mead: on the media, ol

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the Eskimaux, they live so close to subsistence that there may come a time when the old people themselves say, "We're a burden." But from that point on, to modern industrial societies, people cared for the old. This abandonment of the old—in a sense it's an abandonment: we're not giving them any real life; we're just asking them to pretend they have some. There are two places where we abandon people. One is in orphanages, where we know babies won't live. Even in the very best orphanages, if the children are not adopted their span of life is a couple of years, because they need particular individual care as well as food and shelter. The other place is old-age homes.

I think what's happened is we've been building up resentment in the last generation that's cared for anyone: they've resented it; and then in turn have said, "I don't want to put my children into such a situation." And they grit their teeth. And

they don't remember from day to day; and if you go away, they don't remember when you were there last. They think you haven't been there for a long time. So that if you had the proper kind of community again, where people were within walking distance of each other and cars were kept outside the inner community . . . I have an aunt who's now 97 and she's lived in La Jolla for a great many years . . . and she's in a small nursing home that you can get to within 10 minutes of La Jolla . . . and it's well-run and she has young nurses. One of the problems for old people who have to be cared for by a stranger of some sort is that they get very tired of a companion who's a paid companion, or even one that isn't paid: they get crochety. And in a small nursing home with a turnover of nurses they're amused. This is the opposite of a baby: with a baby you want to have as much continuity as possible. But for older people you want some variety; otherwise they deteriorate. They say the same

MEAD: In a civilized society you're likely to have more variation in the sense of minorities. You have people who have leisure to explore things. There's no civilized society—really civilized society—without homosexuality. Which means that people grow up in different styles and types and they're tolerated—sometimes cultivated. Now there are primitive societies with highly institutionalized homosexuality, and there are primitive societies that don't recognize its existence. We certainly know that there is enough of a hint of some sort in human biology that it can be picked up by a society and elaborated so there will be a whole group of people—among American Indian tribes the berdache is a recognized role. It's a man who does not want to be a warrior. Sometimes he goes out on war parties and become a storyteller; he goes along but he doesn't fight. But the man who wore a woman's dress and lived as a woman was a recognized institution.

We come from a society of extraordinary savagery towards the emotional life of everyone. A big part of this savagery is due to the democratization of virtue with Christianity, in which instead of having a society that was diversified, they worked with the expectation that there were some people who had a real religious vocation; and they did the fasting, and mortified the flesh, and prayed for the others. And the others went along and led decently good lives. With the Protestant philosophies you got the idea that everybody ought to be equally good in the same ways, and the idea that you used the state to coerce people. Whenever you have a religious group come in and want to interfere with other peoples' lives they will find they can't convert everyone to their position; and they become coercive and dangerous.

At a student press conference which the BULLET recently attended in California, we noticed that one of the most widely-prevailing theories among the people there was that this world will not last any longer than 10 more years. Every time someone brought up a long-range idea these people would say, "Well, that's pointless to talk about, because nobody will be around then." What do you think of this sort of statement; do you think it has any validity?

MEAD: That is sheer, unadulterated rubbish. When the first bomb went off in 1945, at that point we calculated that if we could make it for the next 20 years, we'd make it. My experience is that young people who were properly educated between 1945 and 1955 don't talk like that. What happened was that a lot of older people who didn't understand anything between 1935 and 1965 started to talk. And most of this stuff the students say comes from belated converts who should have known what was happening in 1945 and didn't. This is one of the terrible dangers of the world. Another danger of the world is people who discover Karl Marx in 1970, when he's totally irrelevant.

And they're always looking for something unusual. There was a story in the Washington POST yesterday that's all about drugs, dirt, disorder among the rebels. Now I haven't discovered yet whether that's the people who marched last Saturday or the people they think are coming next Saturday.

In a discussion about the counter culture yesterday you mentioned the mass media and said that it had brought to everyone's attention the kinds of things that have always been occurring—the stories about communes, for example, that suddenly reached everybody.

MEAD: We've always had communes, but most people didn't know about it. There was a long time when people would not know about nudist camps, which have been going on for a long time. And as the nudists then get out a nudist magazine and put it on the stalls, this starts to be mass media stuff.

But do you think it's bad for the media to cover that sort of thing?

MEAD: It's disproportionate. And furthermore, it wears everything out. When women's lib came up every single magazine did a piece on it; every one would call me up and I'd give them the same answer. There aren't two answers. Family: last Christmas every single magazine decided to have an article on the family. They think they have to have it because the others have it. And it's terribly boring; and you see people can't respond anymore.

(pointing to the Washington POST story about the arrest of Leslie Bacon)

photo courtesy FREE LANCE-STAR



also it's very much a question of, in this country, autonomy and independence. When they say "I don't want to put my children through this," they also mean "I don't want to be dependent on my children," and "I don't want to be beholden to anybody, and I've got to live by myself." And then they're very miserable. And useless. We've got millions of women in this country who are still perfectly hardy, who maybe couldn't do a day's work out on the farm or in industry but they could do things like answer the telephone, for instance. Think of the high-level woman hours that are spent in this county waiting for a telephone. While older people are perfectly capable: they could telephone from here to doomsday. We've pushed the old people out on the theory that there wasn't enough employment; that's one thing, we've always operated on a scarcity principle that there wasn't enough to go around. So we pushed the kids out at one end and locked them up in school and we pushed the old people out at the other end, not realizing that we were becoming a rich enough country so that that wasn't necessary.

What about nursing homes? How would you change them?

MEAD: I'd make them smaller. I think that if people are in a community and near their own families, or some members of their families, and friends, that by the time they're bedridden they're better off in a small institution than in the home. Homes aren't set up, really, to nurse somebody 24 hours a day. But they ought to be small, and they ought to be close by, instead of 50 miles out in the country so you don't have to see grandmother more than once a month. Nobody can stay close to a very old person whom they see only once a month. Because their memories are like a little child's very often and

thing every day to the same person, and that gets boring; but if they can say the same thing to different people it isn't so boring. The young nurse who comes in has to learn all the patients and hear all about them and by the time she's learned it she's left.

But I think it's just dreadful. These old people that live on, and they keep their hair done nicely, and they have a beauty shop to see their hair's done, and they're neat, so that they can smile when their children come to see them and say they're fine. If we had the kind of communities I'm thinking about—a community where the largest units were, say, 25 people—there'd be a place for everybody.

What do you think about groups such as Gay Liberation; and are groups such as this found in countries other than the United States?

MEAD: I imagine there must be one in England, but I haven't actually heard about it. I actually don't know in detail. Of course in France there had always been a very open avowal of homosexuality on the part of many prominent people. In England there have been repeated attempts to moderate the laws and they have been moderated. But whether there is now an organized movement I don't know. In this country we organize everything. There was a time when Tim Leary wanted to make one great big movement of everybody in the country who was discriminated against, whether they were left-handed, or had red hair, or anything.

How does the incidence of homosexuality in America compare with that of other countries you have visited; is it found in less civilized parts of the world?

# Age, welfare, rebellion, the poor

MEAD: You see: one girl arrested as a bomber gets 20 times the publicity of 200,000 people. So we're going to have bombers. And that's the mass media. That's their contribution to peace and order, and it's not very pretty. This group is politically motivated and they care something about what happens in the world, but the average operation is just some poor demented creature who wants to get his name in the paper.

**Do you think, then, that newspapers should not report about crimes and arrests?**

MEAD: No; I think they should report them but they shouldn't play them up so much. If they made murderers as unattractive as they make their political opponents then fewer people would commit murder to get into the newspaper. Newspapers know how to kill things. There's a political figure in France who for some reason angered the press a long time ago. He never gets any press in this country. Now they don't ignore him—they mention he's here, you know, in one little paragraph. There has come a period when they decided to stop talking about the Calley case, if you've noticed. Sort of a tacit agreement: "We've had it."

**But they're still talking about Charles Manson.**

MEAD: Yes, they love talking about Charles Manson. Pictures every day of Charles Manson. That's the press' contribution to things. And it's not funny. Those are the people we turn into heroes, and make other Charles Mansons. Makes you wonder a little if we just need so many murders a year; or so much violence a year. I'm just interested in seeing if pathological violence will go down if political violence goes up. Because what we'll get now is people imitating bombers; what you always get is an imitation by the unstable of whatever the press plays up. You have one little girl murdered, you have ten little girls murdered. You have one crazed boy who goes in and kills all the nurses in the hospital and then you have a crazed boy who goes into a beauty shop and kills everybody in the beauty shop. These are all taught by the press.

**Maybe you should be a newspaper editor.**

MEAD: Well, one newspaper editor all alone might help, but it's a style. You look at a newspaper and there are no big headlines and you say, "Nothing's happening; don't buy it." It is not really a question of individual editors. Although an editor can do a very good job; I mean we do have some places with much better newspapers than others. It's much more the general style of always stressing the unusual. It's the old dictate that if a dog bites a man it isn't news, but if a man bites a dog it is. And we've had it for a very long time, and I don't know quite how to get rid of it completely. The Soviet Union, of course, doesn't report crime at all in the press. And their theory is that any reporting of bad behavior is an incentive to more bad behavior. They are exceedingly conscious of the effects on the imagination of anything; they're very imaginative people. So the only thing they ever report is occasionally there'll be a political mass attack by the press on a profiteer, or people who aren't getting the streets mended, or something. And their press is incredibly dull. And nobody believes a word of it, not one word. They think it's all manufactured news. And even if they're told correct foreign news they don't believe it, because they really believe that the press makes up everything; and it can make up foreign news as well as local news.

**The Russians themselves believe this?**

MEAD: Yes. They don't believe what the press says. They have all sorts of ways of reading it. One of the things they watch for is whose picture is left out. The Russians are very good at looking for things that aren't there; we're not good at it at all. I mean, we don't look at a political picture and say, "Who's missing?" That's the first thing Russians will do. They look at the press to see who isn't there, what isn't said, who has disappeared, whose picture isn't in.

**Why is it that so many people in this country are ready to condemn other people for being different? About things like long hair, for instance.**

MEAD: The kids are growing their hair as a sign of rebellion. So any time you rebel against something they don't like it. There isn't any reason why they should like it particularly. There was very little rebellion among the adult community against juvenile styles as long as the juvenile styles were just styles: bell-bottomed pants such as they wore in the twenties, college costume—it was very specific, and

you looked like a Yale boy, or a University of Wisconsin boy. And on the whole the adult world said, "That's the way college kids dress." And they didn't mind it, until it was joined with a real generation gap and a real political change. Now the first dislike of the way the young dressed was the way the Mexican and Puerto Rican and Negro kids dressed in the early 1940s. They were called Zoot Suits, and that made everybody mad, because it was minority groups that were dressing differently and were trying to have some personalities; so the police would chase them and so forth. But you now have a whole series of costumes in which young people, instead of going nicely to war and getting a low-level job for the rest of their lives, have started asserting themselves. And all this hair business is assertion and it is rebellion. To that extent I think the adults are right. The boys with long hair—one of the things they're saying is they don't believe in war. They look to their elders like girls. In addition to looking like girls, they say they don't believe in going out and being rip-roaring killers. And just as adults got a little bit used to the boys with long, lank hair, the afro came in, with hair standing on end. Which doesn't look a bit pacifist, and so they had to get used to that. Now this is no justification for the murderous behavior of many people for the group in this country who feel murderous about it.

**I've noticed that even in the Fredericksburg community there seems to be an awful lot of hatred for this kind of thing.**

MEAD: Well certainly it's hatred. They want the right to kill people, and these people are saying that you shouldn't kill. There are a lot of people in this country who would like to kill a lot of people.

Each generation alive now has been sent to war; given bayonet practice to stick their bayonets—in World War I—into sandbags, being told by the Army to kill, kill, kill; being on battlefields where their lives were threatened for nothing. And you can't expect to take the whole population of the draft

ment. That's the interesting thing. In Europe, most of the violence is a revolt against the government, in an attempt to change the government and put somebody else in. But in this country we've had extraordinary little violence against the government. Except the whole strength of the Civil War; but that was half the country against the other half. It wasn't a rebellion against the government, but the South against the North.

**Last night you spoke about "vocational parents" and said you would prefer a system in which some people chose being parents as a vocation and other people would more or less refrain from having children. You also said that the very poor actually didn't want to have children. How would you convince poor Negro parents not to have children—that is, how could you convince them to take part in that type of society—when efforts to introduce them to birth control are met with the cry of "genocide"?**

MEAD: Well, that's what it is at the moment. Of course it is. I mean, look at the states that object to welfare, because it goes to blacks; who want to pass rules that people can't have a second illegitimate child where they've set up a welfare system. That means if you're legitimate you don't get any money. This is true in our welfare system all over this country. If a father is legitimate and has a poorly-paid job they get no income. But if you can just have some nice illegitimate children, and there's no father, then you get housing—in some states—in some states you don't get housing if you're illegitimate; there's all sorts of nonsense. We had a case of a family in an upstate New York town where the father was a very hard worker. He was a roofer, I guess—something like that, that you can only do in good weather. And he worked about five months a year, and he had nine children. He wasn't married to his wife, so they got some welfare to help. If they'd been married, they couldn't have afforded anything. That's what we've done with the welfare system. And then we turn around

photo courtesy FREE LANCE-STAR



army and draft them and train them to kill and not have some people who still feel rather murderous and most of the time have to suppress it. One whole history is a history of one group against another; of every group that got here being against the next group. Mostly they were peasants, that came from little tiny communities and didn't speak the same dialect as people down the road. They had no sense of a nation, most of them, didn't know what a nation was. And either they were religious sects who came to find a place where they could be their particular kind of religion and keep everybody else out; or they were the very very poor, who came for nothing but economic reasons.

There's an interesting book that's just been published called "Violence in America" by Richard Hofstadter; it's his last book just before he died. It's all done from the local press of the towns, just one piece of violence by one group of Americans against another. And not much against the govern-

and scream at the blacks, having invented the whole thing ourselves.

**Are you in favor of a guaranteed annual income plan?**

MEAD: Only we'll never call it that. We'll call it something like a "negative income tax." That's the sort of thing Americans like. Fancy. That's what we'll have to come to: get rid of welfare. Welfare is impossible as it is presently administered.

**How would you propose to feed the hungry?**

MEAD: Right now I would propose to feed the hungry with adequate food stamps and decent surplus commodities, not the kind we give them now. I would feed the hungry by seeing that everybody had enough money to buy food. That's the only decent way to feed the hungry. But immediately,

see MARGARET, page 6

# Margaret Mead

from page 5

before you get that going, there are babies being born who are going to be permanently mentally disabled, because we're starving the mothers and starving their babies. We know now that there is permanent damage from poor nutrition in pregnancy and poor nutrition immediately after birth. It's irreversible and irremediable, and that's what we're doing. And then we'll say how dumb the poor are. And it's just disgusting. As long as this country has the number of people starving that it does, then it has no right to talk about anything—anything whatsoever. And who cares if somebody in the suburbs has to give up their second car when people are starving. The people who talked all their lives about how awful the depression was were the people who had to give up their second car.

But you know we're tenth in the world in infant mortality—tenth! And people say, "Oh yes, but you see it's because we have all those ignorant people." Just examine what's happening in this country. Now school lunch is a good way of being sure that all children get some food, and get it properly cooked and good for them. It's a way of correcting nutritional ignorance. So that things like school lunch I think we should continue to have.

escape hatch

## Rare, but worth it

by yuri mccarthy

A very good album, and one which is going virtually unnoticed these days, is "Salisbury" by an English group known as Uriah Heep. This album was recorded near the end of 1970 and is a collection of songs which the group performed during a concert tour across Europe.

The strong point of the group is Ken Hensley. Hensley authored many of the songs on this album and, in addition, plays a number of instruments.

"High Priestess," the first band, is a lively rock piece which is reminiscent of the music on Black Sabbath's first album. Vocals fade in and out in what is perhaps the heaviest work of the record.

In contrast to the first cut, "The Park" is melodious and drifting. It is a soft, flowing song with harpichords and choral singing fading in and out. "Lady

in Black" is different from anything else on the album. It is a rock work using a repetitive, heavy beat with acoustical guitars and chanting.

The second side of the album is mostly taken up by "Salisbury," from whence the album title came. It is a 16-minute cut, ethereal and spacey; mostly instrumental with a choral background, and vocals interspersing the organ and electric guitars. This song, like almost everything on the album, is weird and very good and is a type of rock that is more sophisticated than that put out by groups such as Alice Cooper or Grand Funk.

This album is a hard one to find, but if you can get hold of it, it's worth keeping. With more publicity Uriah Heep would be recognized as a top group; "Salisbury" may be just the thing they need to prove themselves in the rock world.

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# Job outlook bad for June grads

This year, more than ever before, college seniors who four years ago thought that a diploma would mean a key to career success are finding that the job market is not as ready for them as they are for it. According to a bulletin released by the MWC Placement Bureau, "Like most June graduates, those at Mary Washington are expected to have a difficult time finding jobs."

"As recently as two or three years ago," the release continues, "students could select any one of a number of offers; but this year most won't be able to have a choice. Students with average grades and those in overcrowded fields will be forced to seek employment in alternate areas."

The situation for women is likely to be worse than that for men this year, and over the next 10 years colleges are expected to graduate almost twice as many women as men. This will mean that the traditional women's professions may become hopelessly overcrowded. "The future for teachers is cloudy," the release states. "Faced with a teacher shortage only a few years ago, schools are getting an oversupply . . . and the situation will probably not get any better during the next 10 years."

Although the college Placement Bureau cannot guarantee that it can find jobs for all seniors, bureau officials have indicated that they wish to make as much job information as possible available to students. Seniors desiring information or assistance concerning jobs or careers should contact the Placement Bureau at ext. 226 as soon as possible.

## Addendum

In last week's story about the MWC debate team a sentence was inadvertently omitted. In addition to Christine Crawford's award of the Best Affirmative Speaker trophy, her teammate Jeannette Coffey also won the Best Negative Speaker Trophy at last month's state tournament at Longwood College.

## NEWS n Brief

The BATTLEFIELD will take formal senior pictures all week from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. in ACL 108.

Mu Phi Epsilon will present a concert of American music tonight at 7 p.m. in duPont Auditorium. Admission is free but voluntary donations will be accepted for the Mu Phi Epsilon Memorial Foundation.

There will be a meeting of Pi Nu Chi Tuesday, May 11 at 6:30 p.m. in Cams 100.

Members of SEA will meet Tuesday, May 11 at 6:30 p.m. in Monroe 21.

There will be a meeting for all persons interested in working on Aubade during the 1971-72 session Tuesday, May 11 at 7 p.m. in ACL 106. Elections for next year's editor and business manager will be held at that time.

The Senate will meet Tuesday, May 11 at 7 p.m. on ACL terrace.

Garrett Birkhoff of Harvard University will speak on "Modern Applied Algebra" Wednesday, May 12 at 1:15 a.m. in Cams 100. He will be sponsored by the MWC department of mathematics.

The Senior Class will sponsor a senior picnic Wednesday, May 12 at 5:30 p.m. in the Framor picnic area.

The Placement Bureau will sponsor a post-graduate counselling evening on jobs and graduate school Wednesday, May 12 at 7:30 in all classrooms of Monroe.

The Christian Science Organization will meet Thursday, May 13 at 6:45 p.m. in the Owl's Nest.

The Students' International Meditation Society will sponsor an introductory lecture on transcendental meditation Thursday, May 13 at 7 p.m. in Monroe 21.

The movie "Downhill Racer," starring Robert Redford, will be shown Saturday, May 15 at 8 p.m. in G.W. Auditorium.

The MWC department of music will present a general student recital Monday, May 17 at 6:45 p.m. in duPont Auditorium.

There will be a meeting of Sigma Omega Chi Tuesday night, May 18 at 6:30 in ACL 108.

The student Senate will meet Tuesday, May 18 at 7 p.m. on ACL terrace.

## Senators to consider additional amendments

The Senate will vote on two additional amendments to the S.A. constitution at its meeting tomorrow night, to be held on ACL terrace at 7 p.m.

These amendments will provide for the allocation of the Student Activities fee by a Student Association committee, and for a senator to give written proxy to any constituent to act in his capacity, should either a senator or alternate be unable to attend a Senate meeting. Tomorrow's Senate meeting will be open to the entire student body.

Legislative Chairman Debbie Mandelker announced that Fall Convocation, to be held

September 1, will revolve around the theme of educational philosophies. The format for this convocation will be similar to that of last month, except that the main speech will be delivered by a student chosen by the student body.

Mandelker also announced the following Senate Committee Chairmen for next year: Mary Cinnalli, finance; Evelyn Cox, student and welfare; Kathy Gramp, committee on college community; Becky Rooney, elections; Lynn Hudson and Chris Kelly, publicity; Jo Mayhew, orientation; and Cindy Kear, national, state and community concerns.

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# Good old ice cream: not what it used to be

from page 1

who died from cirrhosis of the liver, cancer and hypertension contained concentrations of DDT and related compounds at levels two to three times higher than those in a controlled group.

A typical analysis of today's ice cream is given by William Longgood in his book, "The Poisons in Your Food": "Piperonal is used in place of vanilla: this is a chemical used to treat lice. Diethyl glucol (and propylene glycol), a cheap chemical, used as an emulsifier instead of eggs; diethyl glucol is the same chemical used in anti-freeze and paint removers. Butyraldehyde is used in nut-flavored ice cream; it is one of the ingredients in rubber cement. Amul acetate is used for its banana flavor; it also is used as an oil paint solvent. Ethyl acetate is used to give ice cream a pineapple flavor; it is also used as a cleaner for leather and textiles and its vapors have been known to cause chronic lung, liver and heart disease."

The FDA permits, in addition to those listed above, the chemicals sodium carboxy methylcellulose, disodium phosphates, tetra sodium pyrophosphate, polysorbate 80 and dioctyl sulfosuccinate. "Most of these additives are used as 'stabilizers' and 'emulsifiers.' Stabilizers make ice cream smooth; emulsifiers make it stiff so it can retain air—most ice cream today contains as much air as it does ice cream."

Some of the more important chemicals to watch for on the labels are:

**MONSODIUM GLUTAMATE (MSG)**—a widely used flavor enhancer. Had been shown to cause brain damage in mice and monkeys.

**SACCHARIN**—a coal-tar derivative, used as an artificial sweetener. Two tests have shown unusually high incidence of unusual combinations of cancers in test rats.

**CYCLAMATES**—sodium or calcium salts of cy-

clamic acid, used as an artificial sweetener. The FDA modified its restrictions and today industry is quietly slipping them back into foods and beverages. Cyclamates are implicated in the occurrence of lung, ovarian, kidney, bladder, skin and uterine tumors in test animals; also linked to phocomelia (deformities in embryos) of chicken eggs.

**NITRATES and NITRITES**—used in fertilizers and the curing and coloring of ham, corned beef, hot dogs, sausage, etc. These chemicals can combine with amino acids in the stomach to produce nitrosamines which are among the most potent known carcinogens.

**SULFUR DIOXIDE**—a preservative for raisins and dried fruit (and a chief component of air pollution).

**BHA and BHT**—widely used food preservatives.

**BENZOATE OF SODA (Sodium Benzoate)**—used as a preservative in most "soda pop" beverages and currently singled out for "high-level review" at the FDA.

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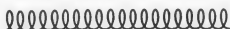
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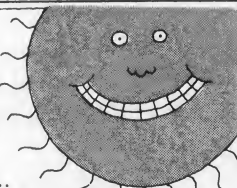
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